

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No 4552. 第二十五五五四第

日七初月五年申壬治同

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 12TH JUNE, 1872.

三月廿號二十六英港

[PRICE \$2 PER MONTH]

Arrivals.

June 11, PELMEN, Brit. br., 464, R. Miles, Singapore 24th May, General Chinese.

Departures.

June 11, STAR OF THE NORTH, for Swatow. June 11, INGENBOURG, for Saigon. June 11, ST. ANDREW'S CASTLE, for W. Poa. June 11, SUNSHINE, etc., for Amoy. June 12, BOLLING WAVE, for Amoy. June 12, HOLLANDER, for Whampoa. June 12, PEHO, for Amoy. June 12, A. A. DOBUTHA, for Foochow. June 12, YOK-TUNG, etc., for Swatow.

Clearances.

At THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, JUNE 12TH.

Yok-tung, etc., for Swatow.

Hollander, for Whampoa.

Sunshine, etc., for Amoy.

Vesta, for San Francisco.

Azul Dorotha, for Saigon.

Insulaire, for Saigon.

Peizo, for Amoy.

Passengers.

Per Pelmen, from Singapore.

13 Chinese.

Per Adu, etc., for Swatow, etc.

Meats, Jevett, Harrison and Mense.

Per Azul, etc., for Yokohama.

Meats, W. J. Cotton, 1 European deck and 7 Chinese.

Per Peizo, etc., for Shanghai.

Meats, W. B. Jameson, J. Joseph, Miss Nisbet, S. Solomon, T. Green and M. E. Count de Celice and 3 Chinese.

Reports.

The British bark *Pelmen* reports left Singapore on 24th May, experienced light variable winds and fine weather throughout the passage.

Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.

Government Stores.

MARQUES & Co.

Stately Articles.

FOR SALE.

BEST Copy of Merthy, double screened Steam GEAR.

Best Steel COAL.

In lots to suit purchasers.

CARLOWITZ & Co.

1m 107 Hongkong, 11th June, 1872.

MANILA.

FRENCH HOTEL.

RINCONO No. 37.

THIS Hotel has been thoroughly renovated.

It is now open for ladies and gentlemen desiring first class accommodation.

A fine Bazaar Hall is connected with the House, and the best of Wines and Liquors will be kept constantly on hand.

All Languages spoken.

EDWARD VERRIL,

Lala Ari, Manager.

Proprietor.

Manila, February 10th, 1872. [245]

DRESDEN INSURANCE COMPANY FOR SEA, RIVER, AND LAND TRANSPORT, DRESDEN.

THE undersigned having been appointed General Agents in China for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks and issue policies of Insurance at the current rates of Premium.

CARLOWITZ & Co.

General Agents in China.

6m 2183 Hongkong, 15th December, 1871.

NOTICE.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

FROM this date, there will be no fee charged for Policies issued by this Company.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Secretaries.

1m 1977 Hongkong, 1st November, 1871.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THE undersigned, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Secretaries.

1m 557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1872.

EUROPEAN AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

1m 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

1m 1082 Hongkong, 7th May, 1872.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHARE DEPARTMENT, HONGKONG.

1m 829 Hongkong, 1st June, 1872.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

1m 1082 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (OF LONDON).

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, and Yoko-hama, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.

Agents.

1m 437 Hongkong, 9th March, 1871.

E. B. HADLEY, Secretary.

HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER,

BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER,

(LATE PATERSON & HADLEY),

70 F. Pray's West,

Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores,

HONGKONG. [268]

P. BENNETT, W. H. BERNIE,

D. H. TILLSON & Co.,

BAKERS, CONFADORES,

NAVAL CONTRACTORS,

KOBE (HIGO),

JAPAN.

6m 120 Hongkong, 17th January, 1872.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE TRADE RE-

PORT for the year 1871. Price \$10.

Apply at the Daily Press Office,

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1872.

Banks.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

CAPITAL—The \$2,000,000, in 25,000

Shares of \$100 each.

The 25 per cent Share on all account, and the remainder in such sum and at such times as the Directors may determine, but so that at least three months' notice shall be given of every call.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO

\$10,000,000.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

MESSRS. W. PUSTAK & Co.

A. A. HARRIS, Jr., Esq.

W. H. M. MUNROE & Co.

C. J. KING, Esq.

MESSRS. CHAPMAN, KING & Co.

R. W. LITTLE, Esq.

MESSRS. LITTLE & Co.

J. MARYLAND, Esq.

MESSRS. THORNE BROTHERS & Co.

D. REED, Esq.

MESSRS. REED & Co.

STANDING COUNSEL,

R. W. M. BIRD, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

SECRETARY TO THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

JAMES GILFILLAN, Esq.

1m 200 Hongkong, 20th November, 1871.

Intimations.

THE MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—1, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

BENKERS,

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Nicholas Lane, London, and its Branches.

UNDERWRITER,

JOHN JOSEPH TIDD,

JOSEPH ANGUS.

DURING each year it is proposed to pay

the Shareholders Half-yearly, upon their

paid-up Capital, interest at 5 per cent.

and to accrue an additional 5 per cent.

for the remainder of each year, a Profit and Loss Account will be made up, showing the

results of the business, due provision being

made for all outstanding risks.

Out of the Profits will first be paid an additional 5 per cent. on the paid-up Capital, making with the interest to be paid, as aforesaid, above 10 per cent. to the Shareholders.

Before any further division of Profits takes

place among the Shareholders, one-fourth,

or 25 per cent. of the Profits will be set aside

and divided amongst those Insurers out of whose

business Profits have been made during the

year.

The undersigned, having been appointed

Agents for the above Company at this Port,

Shanghai, Foochow, and Yokohama,

are prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

It is the intention of the Committee that the

business of the Bank shall, if possible, be com-

menced simultaneously in China and London

on the 1st January, 1872.

By order of the Provisional Committee,

J. GILFILLAN, Esq.

1m 200 Hongkong, 20th November, 1871.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions

from J. BRENNER, Esq., H. M. Naval

Storekeeper, to sell by Public Auction,

THIS DAY,

the 12th day of June, 1872, at 11 o'clock A.M.

At H. M. Naval Yard

The Chronicle and Directory for 1872

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the TENTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery. It has been compiled and printed at the Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872" will be further augmented by the addition of a Chromo-lithograph plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

See

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS (Designed expressly for this Work); MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and the COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics, complete to date of publication, tending to make the work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory will be published in Two Forms, Complete at \$5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at \$3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily Press Office, or to the following Agents:

Shadow, Mr. PATRICK CAMPBELL.

Meers, WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO.

Forsters, WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO.

Hodson, HEDGES & CO.

Nispoli, HEDGES & CO., Shanghai.

Shanghai, HEDGES & CO.

Hawkins and HALE & HOLTZ & KELLY

Bank & Co., Shanghai.

Choo and HALE & HOLTZ & KELLY

Newchung, HALE & HOLTZ & KELLY

Keitai and HALE & HOLTZ & KELLY

Peking, HALE & HOLTZ & KELLY

Nagasaki, THE C. & J. TRADING CO.

Houga, Osaka, THE C. & J. TRADING CO.

Yokohama, MEERS, JONES, HAWKINS & CO.

Manila, MEERS, JONES, HAWKINS & CO.

Singapore, Straits Times Office.

Calcutta, Englishman Office.

London, Mr. F. ALDAR, Clement's Lane.

Meers, THOMAS & CO.

Baths, HENDY & CO.

San Francisco, Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.

New York, Muses, S. G. PITTENGILL & CO., 37, Park Row.

The offices of the Daily Press from this office commenced on Tuesday morning at 8 A.M., and the last messengers left the office at 10 A.M.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, JUNE 12TH, 1872.

The Japan Mail noticed that the MIKADO has ceased to go about with a body guard, and the other paraphernalia of his high office, and considers this a subject for regret. That it so can be very little doubt. Men are creatures of habit all over the world, and a large number can only respect royalty when surrounded by its familiar associations.

With a nation such as the Japanese, it would seem a very dangerous experiment suddenly to invade all the old ideas, and it is almost inexplicable how widely they have departed from them. It might, of course, be fairly considered that the Japanese themselves would be able to judge correctly on such a subject, and that the MIKADO would not adopt the course which he has taken, unless he was fully assured that in doing so he was acting most in accordance with the interests of his high office, and the people over whom he has been placed. We may hope that such is the case, but at the same time, as we can judge only by our own lights and experience, we are justified in feeling some apprehension as to the results of the great liberal movement which has for the last few years been going on in Japan. Pleased as Western nations, must be to see progress at work among a hitherto exclusive people, they may yet fear that there are elements in the movement which do not portend good; and which, if not counteracted by other influences, must neutralise much of the benefit which would otherwise be attained.

The danger which Japan has to face at present appears to be precisely that which always besets a liberal form of government, that is, that the power of ruling the State may fall into the hands of the multitude alone, than whom all experience proves there can be no more severe or more arbitrary task master.

This is the seed of dissolution which a popular form of government commonly has within itself, and against which it is necessary to establish strong counterchecks. In a mixed form of government such checks are to be found; and there can be no question that respect for the nobility and the throne is the surest means of preventing a popular government degenerating into a "mobocracy." Despite all checks, however, as this is its undoubted tendency, and where we see a very rapid advancement in the direction of liberalism, we have reason to fear that the power of the State may fall into the hands of the multitude alone, than whom all experience proves there can be no

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Extracts.

Refuge to Hankow—Overland. (N. C. Daily News. Continued.)

On the morning of the 25th November I started down the river Tang, here about 100 yards broad and 2 feet deep. The boat proceeded slowly, as the sandbanks were numerous, and though drawing out and a half feet of water, was continually aground. The people, whilst I was in Honan, were excessively rude and turbulent, and as my two days stay at Shih-chia-hui had enabled all the country people to know of my presence, they were everywhere looking out for me, with most annoying persistency. When we refused to stop, they threw stones and mud, and refused to discontinue till I came on deck and remonstrated with them. At some small towns, where we were obliged to anchor, half the population would turn out and refuse to allow us to move, using opprobrious epithets and threatening gestures. I always insisted, however, on leaving such places as soon as possible, but showers of mud and stones showed the temper of the populace. Nor were they pleased to converse with, but had a most disorderly appearance, justifying the bad reputation of their province. The country was covered with low hills, and universally cultivated; corn, cotton, grain and root crops being the chief articles. On 2nd December, I arrived at the borders of Hupeh, and was well pleased to escape to a scene of the fierce democracy of Honan. The river then increased somewhat in breadth, but the water continued shallow, and my boat was continually aground. Various kinds of roots were cultivated, and large quantities of ground nuts were being gathered in. The banks were thickly inhabited, large *Chiahs* (walled villages) constantly occurring; and the people were polite and courteous. The river now grew sensibly deeper, and large junks were able to proceed. For the two days in the lower portion of the river, the water continued deep, and on 3rd December, in the evening, I reached the river Hua, or as it is usually called the Hsiang River, and speedily arrived at the anchorage, where the number of vessels was very great, lying far or twelve deep on both sides of the river, and leaving but a narrow passage free. I soon landed to walk to Fan-cheng, situated about two miles above this. By this means, I had an excellent opportunity of surveying the geography of the place, and the situation of both towns. They are situated on opposite banks of the river, and Fan-cheng bears much the same resemblance to Seang-yang-fu that Hankow does to Wu-chang; in both cases, all the trade, is in the town whilst yams, walls, and dignities belong to the city. A lofty and picturesque amphitheatre of hills extending to the south-west, surrounds three miles of the plain, close under about two miles from the river is Seang-yang, Fan-cheng being close to the river; floods are of annual occurrence, and a vast plain of sand overflowed in summer stretched before my eyes on the opposite bank. On entering the low walls of Fan-cheng, I found myself in narrow paved streets of the city. I soon had my usual escort, but I walked some distance into the city, where ropes, wine, articles of dress, boots, and some foreign cloth, were for sale in the thriving shops. I made two vain attempts to obtain dinner at inns, the inn-keepers refusing to serve me, till at last one, the master of a large one, invited me in, and kept the people out. After lunch, I went out, hoping the people had left, but a street-fell awaited me. Having completed such enquiries as I required, I first addressed the mob and then made my way down to the boat, whilst on-barking on which I was subjected to showers of mud. Fan-cheng, as the terminus of the high road from Peking, where people take boats to pursue their journey south, is a place of considerable trade, and a large centre for distribution of goods; it manufactures nothing, some foreign cloth reaches here, but the sale of it being a monopoly in the hands of five or six, it was stated to be very dear and not in much request. The inhabitants are remarkably specious and large, and I should imagine foreigners could do a considerable business here if a port was opened. It has a considerable trade with Shensi and Kansu, and these provinces might thus be made more accessible to foreign goods. The river was about 600 yards broad here, and 10 deep, and it is navigable for large junks about 400 ft further up, but above this, a series of rapids commence, which would prevent further navigation; foreigners were well known by hearsay here; and many inquiries were made of me with regard to steamers which many hoped might soon arrive at Seang-yang-fu.

On 5th December, at last got off down the river, and on getting clear of the junks, I was astonished to perceive how, the river extended in breadth; it was more than a mile broad, but shallow and full of sand banks. I was assured there were channels with 10 feet of water, but the navigation, when low, was very hazardous and perhaps impracticable; five miles brought me to some hills forming the termination of the amphitheatre of hills round Fan-cheng; they were of no great height, but possessed a building stone of a good red colour; passed several junks with a curious twisted stem, used for navigating the rapids and tunnels of the upper Hua. I have seen several of them about here. The river here narrowed again considerably, and became consequently deeper, but great tracts of land at the side showed the extent of the summer inundations. My boatman was full of the stories of a famous temple in Wu-Tan-shan, about 50 miles from Seang-Yang-Foo, with doors of marble and gilded furniture. Any person proceeding thither to ridicule or steal is certain to meet with some misfortune, as happened to a friend of his who went there with an unregenerated heart, and when entering the room where a great image was, had a red mist before his eyes, and was unable to see it; after his return home, his house was burnt down. Also, of the filial piety of another man who, to save the life of his parents suffering from a dangerous illness, went several days without food, and climbed the hill, a very high one, on all fours, with a saddle and quantity of chains on his back, and bit through his cheeks. After his prayers, his cheeks and sores were healed instantly, and his parents recovered. The river now widened again. Though the country was pretty and undulating, it could not be called hilly; the broad tracts of sand on either side showed where the water extended to in times of flood. Passed a large junc. full of Hui-peop. emigrating to the desolate unpeopled lands of Chiang-han; none of their own freewill, and not assisted by government. A few hills of sandstone appeared near the river, and large numbers of junks proceeding up the river. I counted 80 in one reach, the majority of them taking bamboo and Human coal. I proceeded ashore here and saw nothing very remarkable. The country was higher than the river, covered with small farms and trees, and looking prosperous and pretty. Sixty-one of them more brought me to Wei-ho-how, where

was a low range of hills of red sandstone, producing a kind of earth used for making and painting tiles, ships in port, houses, and other vessels on navigable rivers throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in PORTION COUNTIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$60,000 on any one first Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents, viz.—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from the town, 1 per cent. of the town, and their contents.

Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents, 1 per cent.

Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents, 1 per cent.

Contents of houses, 1 per cent.

Other Risks by special arrangement.

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies—

Not exceeding 10 days 1 per cent.

1 month 1 per cent.

Above 1 month and not 3 months 1 per cent.

3 months 1 per cent.

Above 6 months, the following rates—

1 per cent.

2 per cent.

3 per cent.

4 per cent.

5 per cent.

6 per cent.

7 per cent.

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